



Austro-Hungarian
Orders, Medals and Decorations
Volume II: Pre-1848 Awards
Part VIII, 1804-1835



by

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Table of Contents

Introduction to Volume II	5
Order of the Dragon	6
Introduction to the Pre-1740 Habsburg awards and Archduke Ferdinand to Tyrol Golden Grace	
Medal, 1556.....	9
Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol Golden Grace Medal 1562.....	10
Emperor Maximilian II Golden Grace Medal, 156.....	11
Honor Medallion for the Inner Austrian Assembly,.....	12
Emperor Rudolph II Golden Grace Medal (round), 1585.....	13
Emperor Rudolph II Golden Grace Medal (oval), 1585.....	14
Corinthian Honor Medal, 1597.....	15
Margraves Award Medal, 1606	16
Archduke Charles von Habsburg Medal, 1621.....	17
Archduke Maximillian von Habsburg Medal, 1621.....	18
Archduke Charles von Habsburg Medal, 1621.....	19
Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part II (1635-1740)	
Emperor Ferdinand II Golden Honor Medal, 1635.....	5
Emperor Ferdinand III Golden Honor Medal, 1650.....	7
Emperor Ferdinand III Copper Honor Medal, 1650.....	8
Emperor Leopold I Golden Honor Medal (round), 1700.....	9
Emperor Leopold I Golden Honor Medal (oval), 1700.....	10
Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (round), 1705.....	11
Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Oval), 1706.....	12
Emperor Karl VI Honor Medal, 1711-14.....	13
Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part III, (1740-1766)	
1740 –1766 and 1740-1745 Introduction.....	5
Maria Theresia Honor Medal (oval), 1740-1754.....	6
Maria Theresia Bohemian Honor Medal, 1743.....	8
Franz I Honor Medal in gold, 1745-1765	9
Maria Theresia Honor Medal (round), 1754-1765.....	11
1745-1765 introduction.....	13





Table of Contents

Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part III, (1740-1766) (Continued)

Franz I Honor Medal, 1745-1765	14
Peace of Aachen Commemoration Medal, 1748	15
Commemoration Medal for the Construction of the Military Invalids Hospital in Vienna, 1750	16
Hungarian Homage Medal, 1751	18
Joseph II Honor Medal, 1764-1766	19
Maria Theresia Honor Medal, 1765-1780	21
1766-1780 Introduction	1

Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part IV, (1766-1780)

1766-1780 introduction	5
Joseph II Honor Medal, 1766-1780	6
Reward Medal for Combatant Troops Marksman, 1769	8

Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part V, (1780-1790)

1780-1790 Introduction	5
Joseph II Honor Medal 1780-1790	6
Decoration for Royal and Imperial Military Doctors and Regimental Surgeons 1785-1790	12
Medal for the Founding of the Emperor Joseph Medical Academy 1785-1790	15
Joseph II Honor Medal 1780-1790	16

Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part VI, (1790-1792)

1790-1792 Introduction	5
Limburg Volunteers Medal 1790, 1792, 1793	6
Emperor Leopold II Silver Military Merit Medal for the Netherlands 1790-1793	8
Leopold II Imperial Honor Medal	9
Emperor Leopold II Austrian Honor Medal	11
Leopold II Imperial Coronation Medal 1790	13
Golden Flag Medal for the Latour Dragoon Medal 1791	15

Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part VII, (1792-1796)

1792-1804 Introduction	5
Commemoration Medal for Veterans of the Netherlands Provence , 1792-1794	6
Emperor Franz II Honor and Merit Medal 1792	8





Table of Contents

Honor Medal 1792-1805.....	14
Dutch Volunteers Commemoration Medal, 1793	16
Neerwinden Medal, 1793	17
Dutch Volunteers Commemoration Medal, 1794	18
Olmutz Military Medal 1796	19
Tyrolean Commemoration and Merit Medal, 1796.....	21
Tyrolean Commemoration and Merit Medal 1797.....	23
Military Merit Medal for the Lower Austrian Mobilization 1797	25
Honor Medal for British Cavalry, 1798.....	28
West Galacia Commemoration medal, 1896	31
Commemoration and Merit Medal for Dalmatians, 1801.....	33
Ecclesiastic Merit Cross, 1801-1859, 1880	35
Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part VIII, (1804-1835)	
1804-1835 Introduction	5
Commemoration Medal for the Officers of the Prague Encampment, 1804	6
Honor Medal, 1805-1809.....	11
Civil Honor Medal, 1807-1835	14
Veterans Service Insignia, 1807-1849	17
Bravery Medal, 1809-1839	19
Tyrol and Vorarlberg Defenders Medal, 1809.....	21
Army Cross (Cannon Cross), 1814-1815.....	22
Civil Honor Cross, 1813-1814	28
Bohemian Nobles Cross, 1814.....	38
Merit Medal for military Physicians and Surgeons.....	42
Volume II, Pre-1848 Awards, Part IX, (1835-1848)	
1835-1848 Introduction	5
Civil Merit Medal, 1835-1848	6
Tyrolean Homage Medal, 1838.....	8
Bravery Medal, 1839-1849	10
Commemoration Medal for the First Imperial Free Shoot in Bregenz 1847.....	14





Introduction

The rule of Franz I, Previously Franz II can be divided into two periods. During the first period of his reign Franz ruled Austria as the Holy Roman Emperor, Archduke of Austria and King of Hungary. In 1804 Franz decided that there was no future for him or his empire if he tried to continue to rule as Franz II, Holy Roman Emperor. Because of the threat that Napoleon represented to the Holy Roman Empire Franz decided to abdicate the imperial throne and to assume the title of Emperor of Austria as Franz I. This he did in 1804. Thus he ruled Austria during the second portion of his reign as Franz I Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Archduke of Austria and King of Bohemia. This section will cover the awards issued during the second period of his reign from 1804 to 1835. This document will only concern itself with the medals and decorations that were issued to reward military accomplishments or service rendered in support of the empire that was of a military nature.



Image attributed to The Habsburgs
Portrait of a Dynasty , Edward
Crankshaw





Commemoration Medal for the Officers of the Prague Encampment
(Ehrenmedaille für die Offiziere des Prager Truppenlagers)



Date Issued: 1804

Reason Issued: To honor the officers of the Bohemian Legion on the occasion of their demobilization in 1804

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim and an eye attached to the top through which the ribbon passes.

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Franz II in uniform and the inscription **FRANZ . II. ROM. KAI. KON. ZU. HUN. BOH. ERZH.ZU.OEST.**

Reverse: A depiction of Emperor Franz II on horseback reviewing the troops on parade. Around the upper half of the medal is inscribed: **IM FEILDEN MILD ZUM KAMPFE ETETC GERUSTEY**. Below the image in three lines is inscribed: **UEBUNGBEAGEE /BEI PRAG./1804**

Weight: Unknown

Size: 39 mm

Type of Material: Gilded silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Half white and half red

Attachments: None known

Miniature: None known





Civil Honor Medal (Civil Ehrenmedaillen)



Type I Gold Honor Medal

Date Issued: November 8, 1804 -1835

- First Issue, November 8, 1804 -1813
- Second Issue, 1813-1835

Reason Issued: Soon after Emperor Franz I on August 11, 1804 had united his nation under the name "Imperial Austria" as a total monarchy, and assumed the title "Emperor of Austria" he established a gold and silver honor medal as a reward for deserving persons of both sexes whose status was not suitable for the award of an order of knighthood.

Classes or Types:

First Issue, 1804-1813, (Type I)

- Gold Honor Medal
- Silver Honor Medal

Second Issue, 1813-1835 (Type II)

- Gold Honor Medal
- Silver Honor Medal
- Bronze Honor Medal (May not have been an official award)

Interesting Facts:

- Established at the same time as the Austrian Empire
- Commonly called the HONORI Medal
- The gold medal could be awarded on a chain of the same weight (40 Ducats = 140 grams) as the medal as a special sign of recognition

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim and a slightly oval stylized eye attached to the top through which an oval suspension ring passes.

Obverse: A youthful bust of Emperor Franz I facing to the right with long flowing hair and a laurel wreath at the temples. Around the bust is the inscription **FRANCISCVS AVSTRIAEC IMPERATOR**, translation: Franz Emperor of Austria. Under the bust is the signature of the medalist I.N.WIRT. F (The F stands for fabrikat , (fabricated)





Civil Honor Medal (Civil Ehrenmedaillen)



Type I Silver Honor Medal

Image courtesy of Dorotheum

Reverse: The reverse of the medal has a raised rim and features the front of an ancient temple with six columns. Three columns are on each side of the imperial throne which is adorned by the imperial coat of arms: a double headed eagle and the Austrian Imperial (Rupert's) crown. On the gable of the temple is a laurel wreath resting on palm fronds and on the architrave is a rectangular shape the word **HONORI**. Above the temple and following the contour of the medal is the inscription **AVSTRIA AD IMPERII DIGNITATEM ERECTA**, Translation: Austria Raised to an Empire. Below the temple is the date **MDCCCV** (1804)

Weight:

First Issue, 1804 –1813

- Gold Honor Medal = 21-24 Ducats (77-86.4 grams)
- Silver Honor Medal= 41-45 grams

Second Issue, 1813 –1835

- Gold Honor Medal = 21-24 Ducats (77-86.4 grams)
- Silver Honor Medal= 41-45 grams
- Bronze Honor Medal = Unknown

Size:

First Issue, 1804-1813, (Type I)

- Gold Honor Medal = 50 mm in diameter
- Silver Honor Medal = 50 mm in diameter

Second Issue, 1813-1827, (Type II)

- Gold Honor Medal = 50 mm in diameter
- Silver Honor Medal = 50 mm in diameter
- Bronze Honor Medal = 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material:

First Issue, 1804 –1813 = Gold and silver

Second Issue, 1813 –1835 = Gold, silver and bronze





Civil Honor Medal
(Civil Ehrenmedaillen)



Type II Gold Honor Medal

Variations:

- Type I issued from 1804 to 1813, As described above
- Type II, As described above except the obverse image of Emperor Franz I is aged and the inscription has changed to **FRANC.I.AVST.IMP.HVN.BOH.LOMB.ET VEN.GAL.LOD.IL. REX. A.A** Translation: Franz I Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombard, Venice, Galicia, Lodomerian (Poland), and Illyria. Under the bust is the name of a new medalist, Heuberger. The reverse is the same as Type I.

Designer:

- Type I = Johann. Nepomuk Wirt
- Type II obverse = Leopold Heuberger, reverse Johann. Nepomuk Wirt

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon:

- Gold Medals were awarded on gold double linked chains (mailed) which weighed 84 grams
- A strait 40 mm wide Carmen-red ribbon



Attachments: None Known

Miniature: Known to exist, see example below





Civil Honor Medal (Civil Ehrenmedaillen)



Andreas Hofer, the first recipient of the Honor Medal in gold

Known Recipients

- Awarded in gold with chain to Andreas Hofer for defending the Tyrol against the French in 1809
- Awarded to Alexander Freiheer Von Helfert on gold with chain for defending the Tyrol against the French in 1809
- Awarded in 1819 to P. Johann Gottfield Dlabacz on gold with chain for creating an Artistic Dictionary





Honor Medal (Ehrenzeichen)



Date Issued: 1805 – 1809

Reason Issued: As a reward for bravery while in combat with an armed enemy

Classes or Types: Two

- Gold Bravery Medal
- Silver Bravery Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Issued for the war with France from 1804 until the treaty of Vienna on October 14, 1809
- Often called by Austrians the soldiers Maria Theresia Order
- When this medal was issued the regulations were changed so that recipients could no longer wear multiple awards but only the highest award received. Thus gold medal winners who had also won the silver medal could only wear the gold medal.
- The name was changed to Bravery Medal in 1810
- From 1789 to 1918 there were 30 different versions of the bravery medal. These are versions 5 and 6
- This decoration in all of its variations was up to the issuance of the Karl Troop Cross in 1916 the most issued decoration in the armed forces

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with an attached oval flat suspension eye.

Obverse: Inside of a raised edge is the bust of Emperor Franz I with long flowing hair facing to the right, with a laurel wreath on his head. Around the bust is inscribed: **FRANZ KAISER VON OESTERREICH**. Below the bust is inscribed I. Harnisch. F. (the F is not part of the signature of the medalist but rather stands for fabrikat or in English fabricated)

Reverse: The reverse of the medal has four crossed flags and two crossed standards at the bottom. The two front flags can be seen through the leaves of the laurel wreath and appear to have the Austrian Coat of Arms (the barred shield), with an archdukes hat above it, the latter is also recognizable on the standard over which is superimposed a laurel wreath which is tied at the bottom with a bow. Within the wreath and above the flags are the words **DER TAPFERKEIT** (for bravery)





Honor Medal
(Ehrenzeichen)



Weight:

- Gold Medal = 8 Ducats (28 grams)
- Silver Medal = 17 grams

Size: 40 mm for both medals

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse, Johann Harnisch
- Reverse, Johann Nepomuck Wirt

Manufacturer: Hauptmunzamt Wien (Imperial Mint Vienna)

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: A 40 mm wide dark rose-red and white laddered ribbon with a 21 mm horizontal striped center portion and 4.5 mm red side stripes and 5 mm wide white edge stripes



Attachments: A rectangular gold clasp with oak leaf borders on the top and bottom. Inside of a raised edge at the top and bottom is a frame of laurel inside of which is a raised image of Emperor Franz I with long flowing hair and a laurel wreath on his head facing to the viewers right. These clasps were unofficial and were worn based on the personal taste and preferences of the recipient

Miniature: None known





Civil Honor Medal (Civil Ehrenmedaille)



Date Issued: 1807-1835

Reason Issued: To recognize those persons without reference to rank who provided distinguished civil service with emphasis on those who served the imperial court in support of the empire.

Classes or Types: Four

- Large Gold Honor Medal
- Gold Honor Medal
- Large Silver Honor Medal
- Silver Honor Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Established at the same time as the new Austrian Empire
- Sometimes awarded with a clasp on the ribbon
- Could be awarded on a chain of the same metal as a special sign of recognition
- Although authorized on August 11, 1804 the medal was first issued in 1807
- The Silver Honor Medal was awarded until 1826
- The Small Silver Honor Medal was awarded between 1831-1834

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim and a stylized eye attached to the top through which a suspension ring passes.

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Franz I facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a laurel wreath at the temples. Around the bust is the inscription **FRANCISCVS AVST IMP. HVN. BOH. GAL. LOD. REX. A.A.**, translation: Franz Emperor of Austria King of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia, Lodomerian. (Poland), Archduke of Austria. Under the bust is the signature of the medalist I.N.WIRT. F (The F stands for fabrikat, (fabricated)

Reverse: The reverse of the medal has a raised rim and features the staff of mercury and the imperial Austrian scepter crossed with the point at which they cross overlaying a ribbon. Above these items is the Austrian imperial crown with pendalions. Near the lower edge of the medal is placed the scales of justice. Above all of these symbols is the inscription: **IVSTITIA REGNOR FVNDAMENTVM**. Translation, Justice is the foundation of the empire.

Weight:

- Gold Honor Medal = 12 Ducats (43.2 grams)
 - Small Gold Honor Medal = 8 Ducats (28.8 grams)
 - Silver Honor Medal = 26.3 grams
 - Small Silver Honor Medal = 17.5 grams





Civil Honor Medal (Zivil Ehrenmedaille)



Type I Gold Medal



Type II Gold Medal

Size:

- Gold Honor Medal = 43 mm
- Small Gold Honor Medal = 36 mm
- Silver Honor Medal = 43 mm
- Small Silver Honor Medal = 36 mm
- **Type of Material:** Gold and Silver

Variations:

- Type I Medal, 1804-1815 = As described above
- Type II Medal, 1816-1827 = Obverse is same as above except the inscription which is **FRANC. AVST. IMP. HVN. BOH. GAL. LOD. REX. A. A.**
- Type III Medal, 1827-1830 = Obverse is same as above except the bust of the emperor features an older image and the inscription has changed to **FRANC I. AVST. IMP. HVN. BOH. LOMB. ET VEN. GAL. LOD. IL. REX.** Translation: Franz I Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombard, Venice, Galicia, Lodomerian (Poland), and Illyria. Below the bust is the name of the medalist, HEUBERGER F. The reverse is the same as Type I
- Type IV Medal, 1830-1835 = Obverse is same as above except the bust of the emperor features an older image and the inscription has changed to **FRANC I. AVST. IMP. HVN. BOH. LOMB. ET VEN. GAL. LOD. IL. REX.** Translation: Franz I Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombard, Venice, Galicia, Lodomerian (Poland), and Illyria. Below the bust is the name of the medalist, HEUBERGER F. The reverse is the same as Type I
- Type V Medal, 1828-1835 = The same as the Type III medal except under the bust is the name of the medalist, I. Weiss F. The reverse is the same as Type I
- Type VI Medal, 1828-1835 = The same as the Type III medal except under the bust is the name of the medalist, Weiss F. The reverse is the same as Type I

Type VII Silver Medal 1831 –1835 = As described in Type II
except the weight of the medal is 26 grams

Image attributed to Reference Catalogue Orders, medals and decorations of the World, A-D, Borna Barac





Civil Honor Medal (Zivil Ehrenmedaille)



Silver Medal Type I

Image attributed to Reference Catalogue Orders, medals and decorations of the World, A-D, Borna Barac

Designer:

- Johann. Nepomuk Wirt
- Leopold Heuberger
- Johann Weiss

Manufacturer: The Vienna Hauptmunzamt (Vienna Imperial Mint)

Number Issued:

- Large Gold Medal = Unknown
- Gold Medal = Unknown
- Large Silver Medal = Unknown
- Silver Medal = 1,826

Case: Unknown

Ribbon:

- Gold Medals were awarded on gold double linked chains (mailed) which weighed 84 grams
- Silver medals were sometimes issued on silver double linked chains (mailed)
- A 40 mm wide Carmen-red ribbon (As reported by Von Hessenthal and Schreiber for all medals other than the silver medal)
- A strait 39-40 mm wide half yellow and half black ribbon with the yellow on the left. (Used only for the silver medals)



Attachments: In 1826 rectangular clasps were authorized featuring the image of Emperor Franz I.

Miniature: Were authorized in 1826 by Emperor Franz I and were made in several types.





Veterans Service Insignia (Veteranen Dienstzeichen)



Date Issued: 1807-1849

Reason Issued: Worn by members of the Austrian army in the rank of Fieldwebel (Staff Sergeant) and below to denote 8 or 16 years of service

Classes or Types: Two

- Oblong shield for 8 years' service
- A hexagonal shield for 16 years' service

Interesting Facts:

- These insignia were only issued to non-commissioned officers at the rank of Fieldwebel (Staff Sergeant) and below
- Worn on the left breast
- Frequently worn with a red felt backing
- The word veteran as applied to these awards should be taken to mean experienced and not former soldier as commonly used in the United States. Thus these awards are more akin to long service decorations than to a classic veteran's insignia.

Hallmarks: Unknown

Design:

- The 8 year plaque is oblong with a red fabric backing and holes to sew it on to the uniform
- The 16 year plaque is hexagonal with a red fabric backing and holes to sew it on to the uniform

Obverse:

- 8 year veterans plaque = an oblong badge with an oak wreath border inside of which is a concave oblong border and a raised inner center plaque. On the center plaque is a stand of arms consisting of cannon, drums and flags topped by a cuirassier's helmet. There are 4 cannon balls near the lower end of the left flag pole and 5 cannon balls near the flag on the right. Above the helmet is inscribed in raised letter VETERANIS. Below on the left is the maker's mark W. The edge of the badge is framed by a channel which is pierced with holes at the 12, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock positions for attaching the badge to the uniform





Veterans Service Insignia (Veteranien Dienstzeichen)



Obverse (continued)

- 16 Year veterans plaque = A hexagonal plaque with milled sides and a round 52 mm center plaque. The center plaque which is composed of a raised rim inside of which is a concave ring within which is a raised oak wreath inside of which is a 28 mm concave ring followed by a raised ring which circumscribes a plain field in the center of which is a rosette. Around the rosette is inscribed **VETERANIS** with an asterisk separating the inscription at the bottom.

Reverse: The reverse image of the stamped front of the badge

Weight: Unknown

Size:

- Original version of the 8 year plaque issued from 1780-1800 = 45 mm in height and 40 mm in width
- Later variant of the 8 year plaque (1800-1849) = 65 mm to 67 mm in height and 55 to 58 mm in width
- 1900 version of the 8 year plaque = 66 mm in height and 56 mm in width
- 16 year plaque = 70-73 mm in height and 60 mm in width

Type of Material: Gilt bronze

Variations:

- Type I 8 Year Plaque: The original version of the 8 year plaque (issued prior to 1880) = As described above except for the size and with four cannon balls on the left and five on the right
- Type II: a later version of the 8 year plaque = As described above except it has two cannon balls on the left and seven on the right. It also has four pair of holes near the edge for attaching to the uniform
- Type III, the 1900 version of the 8 year plaque = As described above except for size, a scaled metal chin strap on the hat and three cannon balls on the left and five on the right
- 16 year plaque = As described above

Designer: Johann Wirt

Manufacturer: Johann Wirt

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Portrait of veteran wearing 20 year badge





Bravery Medal (Tapferkeitsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1809–1839

Reason Issued: As a reward for bravery while in combat with an armed enemy

Classes or Types: Two

- Gold Bravery Medal
- Silver Bravery Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Issued for bravery in combat in Russia in 1812
- Issued for bravery in combat in France in 1813 and 1814
- Issued for bravery in combat in Italy in 1815
- Recipients could not wear multiple awards but only the highest award received. Thus gold medal winners who had also won the silver medal were only allowed to wear the gold medal.
- This medal was referred to by Austrians as the soldiers Maria Theresia Order
- From 1789 to 1918 there were 30 different versions of the bravery medal. This is version 7 and 8
- Until 1916 with the introduction of the Karl Troop Cross this was the most commonly awarded decoration to Armed forces personnel
- The name of this award was changed from Honor Medal to Bravery Medal in 1809

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a coined ovoid flat suspension eye.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Franz I with long flowing hair facing to the viewers right, with a laurel wreath on his head. Around the bust is inscribed: **FRANZ KAISER VON OESTERREICH**. Below the bust is inscribed I N Wirt F. (the F is not part of the signature of the medalist but rather stands for fabrikat or in English fabricated)

Reverse: The reverse of the medal has four crossed flags and two crossed standards at the bottom. The two front flags can be seen through the leaves of the laurel wreath and appear to have the Austrian Coat of Arms (the barred shield), with an archdukes hat above it, the latter is also recognizable on the standard over which is superimposed a laurel wreath which is tied at the bottom with a bow. Within the wreath and above the flags are the words **DER TAPFERKEIT** (for bravery)



Image courtesy of Dorotheum





Bravery Medal
(Tapferkeitsmedaille)



Weight:

- Gold Medal = 8 Ducats (28 grams)
- Silver Medal = 17 grams

Size: 40 mm for both medals

Type of Material: 986/1000 Gold and Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer:

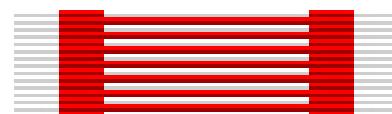
- Johann Nepomuck Wirth

Manufacturer: Vienna Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: A 40 mm wide dark rose-red and white laddered ribbon with a 21 mm horizontal striped center portion and 4.5 mm red side stripes and 5 mm wide white edge stripes





Bravery Medal (Tapferkeitsmedaille)



Image attributed to Vaclav Mericka, Orden
Und Ehrenzeichen, Anton Schroll & Co

Attachments: A clasp shaped like an H which has been laid on its side. In the center of the H is a round raised image of Emperor Franz I with long flowing hair and a laurel wreath on his head facing to the right. These bars were unofficial and were worn based on the personal preference of the recipient. They were often worn on a ribbon in the button hole instead of the full size decoration. The wearing of these clasps on ribbons without the accompanying medals was prohibited after 1811. After that time they could be worn only on the decoration ribbon. In some instances the fashion was to wear the medal reverse side forward since the bar on the ribbon depicted the obverse of the decoration.

Miniature: Miniatures of this medal could be worn after 1826





Tyrol-Vorarlberg National Defense Medal
(Tirol-Vorarlberger Landesverteidigungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1809

Reason Issued: To honor the defenders of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg during the war with the French

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The scene depicted on the front of the medal is an allegorical representation of the manner in which units actually swore allegiance to the empire and to the emperor.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim and a narrow round eye attached to the top through which a suspension ring passes.

Obverse: A tableau featuring Andreas Hofer, holding the Austrian flag in his left hand and with his right hand raised taking the oath of allegiance to the Emperor and Empire. Facing him are two soldiers, one from Tyrol and the Other from Vorarlberg. They are both in their national dress and have their right hand raised taking the oath of allegiance. Below the figures is the name of the engraver: O Steinback Inv. Et. F

Reverse: Inside of an oak wreath is an inscription in seven lines: **ZUM/ ANDENKEN/ DER TYROL
UND/ VORARLBERGER/ LANDE /- VERTHEIDIGER/ 1809.** Translation: In Commemoration of the Defenders of the Lands of Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 49 mm



Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: O Steinbock

Manufacturer: O Steinbock

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Half green and half white

Attachments: None known

Miniature: None known





Army Cross 1813 - 1814 (Armeekreuz 1813/1814)



Image attributed to Vaclav Mericka, Orden
Und Ehrenzeichen, Anton Schroll & Co

Date Issued: October 18, 1814 – 1815

Reason Issued: Founded by Emperor Franz I on May 13, 1814 as a reward for those troops without regard to rank who had participated in the battles of 1813 and 1814 against the French.

Classes or Types: Two

- Grand Army Cross
- Army Cross

Interesting Facts:

- This decoration is named officially the Metal Army Cross but is commonly called either the Cannon Cross or Army Cross
- The cross was originally proposed in three sizes but only issued in two
- The large cross was only awarded only once to the commander of all allied troops, Field Marshal Karl Philipp, Prince Schwarzenberg. This cross is now in the Army history Museum in the Vienna arsenal.
- The crosses were cast from captured French cannon, thus the unofficial name of cannon cross
- Recipients were allowed to engrave their names, ranks and units on the edge of the medals
- There were many privately enhanced versions including some which are named or with black enamel and some that were heavily gilded
- This is the first Austrian award with a war decoration (delineating it from the Civil Honor Cross)

Hallmarks: The 1813 mark of the Vienna Mint: an imperial eagle in a diamond is found on top of the suspension rings in the official crosses

Design:

- Grand Army Cross: A lightly pebbled fire gilded Cross formee (pattee) with highly raised edges and a finely engraved laurel wreath between the arms, The cross arms are 20 mm wide. The cross has a wide coined half circle eye on the upper arm through which passes a suspension ring which is decorated with laurel leaves for suspending the ribbon from the eye.
- Army Cross: A lightly pebbled Cross formee (pattee) with raised edges and a laurel wreath between the arms, The cross has a 3 mm wide coined half circle eye on the upper arm through which passes an 18 to 20 mm grooved ring for suspending the ribbon from the eye. The cross is coated with green lacquer although the lettering and raised edges are un-lacquered and originally were polished to a bright finish.





Army Cross 1813 - 1814
(Armeekreuz 1813/1814)



Grand Cross of the Cannon Cross

Obverse:

- Grand Army Cross: A gold gilded cross formee (pattee) which has a raised rim and a second fine raised line inside the edge of the cross. The cross has a narrow oval loop suspension on the top arm of the cross. On the upper arm is the word **GRATI** within a rectangular field, (translation = Gratitude) on the center of the cross is a horizontal inscription **PRINCEPS ET PATRIA**, (translation = Ruler and Fatherland) which passes from arm to arm on two separate rectangular fields. On the lower arm of the cross is an inscription in two lines: **FRANC, / IMP. AUG.** (Translation = Franz Emperor on two rectangular fields one above the other. Between the arms of the cross is a gold laurel wreath
- Army Cross: A green lacquered cross formee (pattee) which has a raised rim. The cross has a narrow oval loop suspension on the top arm of the cross. On the upper arm is the word **GRATI**, (translation = Gratitude) on the center of the cross is a horizontal inscription **PRINCEPS ET PATRIA**, (translation = Ruler and Fatherland) which passes from arm to arm and passes through the center of the cross. On the lower arm of the cross is an inscription in two lines: **FRANC, / IMP. AUG.** (Translation = Franz Emperor). Between the arms of the cross is a gold laurel wreath.



Image courtesy of Dorotheum





Army Cross 1813 - 1814 (Armeekreuz 1813/1814))

Reverse:

- Grand Army Cross: A fire gilded cross formee (pattee) which has a raised rim and a second fine raised line inside the edge of the cross. The cross has a narrow oval loop suspension on the top arm of the cross. On the upper arm is the word **EUROPAE**, (Translation = Europe) on a rectangular field. On the center of the cross is a horizontal inscription **LIBERTATAE ASSERTA**, (translation = Liberty Assured) which passes from arm to arm on two separate rectangular fields. On the lower arm of the cross is an inscription in two lines: **MDCCCXIII/ MDCCCXIV** (Translation = 1813/1814) two separate rectangular fields. Between the arms of the cross is a gold laurel wreath.
- Army Cross: A green lacquered cross formee (pattee) which has a raised rim. The cross has a narrow oval loop suspension on the top arm of the cross. On the upper arm is the word **EUROPAE**, (Translation = Europe) on the center of the cross is a horizontal inscription **LIBERTATAE ASSERTA**, (translation = Liberty Assured) which passes from arm to arm and passes through the center of the cross. On the lower arm of the cross is an inscription in two lines: **MDCCCXIII/ MDCCCXIV** (Translation = 1813/1814). Between the arms of the cross is a gold laurel wreath.

Weight:

- Grand Army Cross = Unknown
- Army Cross = 12.1 grams with suspension ring

Size:

- Grand Army Cross : 45 mm in diameter.
- Army Cross: 27-27.2 mm in diameter, the width of the arms is 15 mm

Materials:

- Bronze from captured cannon
- Fire Gilded bronze for the great cross

Variations: There was only one official issue but these are a number of crosses that were privately manufactured and these are quite variable. Also some crosses were unofficially named on the rim



Image courtesy of Dorotheum



Image courtesy of Dorotheum



Image courtesy of Dorotheum





Army Cross 1813 - 1814 (Armeekreuz 1813/1814)

Designer: Johann W. Harnisch

Manufacturer: The Vienna Hauptmunzamt (National Mint)

Number Issued:

- Grand Army Cross = 1
- Army Cross = 90,000

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Manufactured by Thaddaus Berger and son in Vienna

- Grand Army Cross: A 42 or 43 mm wide golden yellow neck ribbon with equal black side stripes.

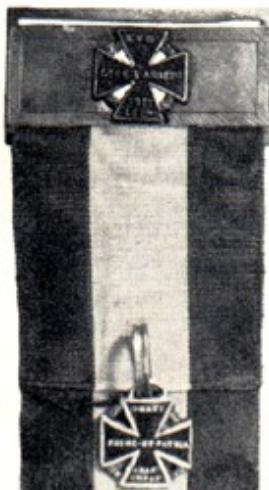


- Army Cross: A 38-40 mm wide and 20 cm long strait golden yellow ribbon with equal black side stripes. The width of the stripes is as follows, Black edge stripes = 12 mm and the golden yellow center stripe is 14 mm. From 1814 to 1848 the ribbon was worn in the button hole. After 1848 it was converted to the standard tri-fold ribbon

Attachments: There are no attachments to the crosses but there are attachments to the ribbon



Miniature: Several variations are known to exist





Army Cross 1813 - 1814
(Armeekreuz 1813/1814)



Field Marshal Karl Philipp Fürst zu Schwarzenberg, Herzog von Krumau

He is pictured here wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Order of Maria Theresa, grand cross, the Order of St Stephan grand cross, and the Grand Army Cross for services rendered in 1814 and 1815. There was only a single Grand Army Cross awarded.





Army Cross 1813 - 1814
(Armeekreuz 1813/1814)



Field Marshal Laval Graf von Nugent-Westmeath
Wearing the Army Cross 1813-1814





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814 (Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



Grand Civil Honor Cross

Image attributed to Reference Catalogue Orders, medals and decorations of the World, A-D, Borna Barac

Date Issued: Authorized on August 31, 1814 and first issued on May 26, 1815

Reason Issued: Funded by Emperor Franz I as a reward for those high ranking state officials and soldiers who had contributed to the diplomatic and political success of the allied armies in 1813 and 1814 during the war against the French.

Classes or Types: Three

- Grand Civil Honor Cross
- Gold Civil Honor Cross
- Silver Civil Honor Cross

Interesting Facts:

- The Grand Civil Honor Cross was only awarded once on September 20, 1814 to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Klemens Wenzel Lothar Prince Metternich-Winneburg, Prince of Ochsenhausen
- Recipients were allowed to engrave their names on the edge of the cross
- These awards were all personally presented by the emperor
- The suspension ring for the Grand Civil Honor Cross was engraved with laurel leaves
- Award certificates were issued for these crosses signed by the emperor

Hallmarks: The 1813 mark of the Vienna Mint: an imperial eagle in a diamond is found on top of the suspension rings in the official crosses

Design:

- Grand Civil Honor Cross: A lightly pebbled gold cross formee (pattee) with raised edges. The cross has a wide coined half circle eye on the upper arm through which passes an engraved suspension ring which is decorated with laurel leaves for suspending the ribbon from the eye.
- Civil Honor Cross: A lightly pebbled gold or silver cross formee (pattee) with raised edges. The cross has a wide coined half circle eye on the upper arm through which passes a suspension ring which is decorated with laurel leaves for suspending the ribbon from the eye.





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814 (Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



Silver Civil Honor Cross

Obverse:

- Grand Civil Honor Cross: A gold cross formee (pattee) which has a raised rim. Inside the rim is a raised cross outline. Within this outline are raised areas bearing the following inscription: on the upper arm the word **GRATI**, (translation = Gratitude) on the horizontal arms of the cross is the inscription which **PRINCEPS** (left arm) **ET PATRIA** (right arm), (translation = Ruler and Fatherland). On the lower arm of the cross is an inscription in two lines: **FRANC./IMP.AUG.** (Translation = Emperor Franz)
- Gold and Silver Civil Honor Cross: A gold or silver cross formee (pattee) which has a raised rim. On the upper arm is the word **GRATI**, (translation = Gratitude) on the center of the cross is a horizontal inscription **PRINCEPS ET PATRIA**, (translation = Ruler and Fatherland) which passes from arm to arm and passes through the center of the cross. On the lower arm of the cross is an inscription in two lines: **FRANC./IMP.AUG.** (Translation = Emperor Franz)

Reverse:

- Grand Civil Honor Cross: A gold cross-formee (pattee) which has a raised rim. Inside the rim is a raised cross outline. Within this outline are raised areas bearing the following inscription: on the upper arm the word **EUROPAE**, (Translation = Europe) on the horizontal arms of the cross is the inscription which **LIBERTATAE** on the left arm and **ASSERTA** on the right arm, (translation = Liberty Assured). On the lower arm of the cross is an inscription in two lines: **MDCCCXIII/ MDCCCXIV** (Translation = 1813/1814)





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814 (Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)

Reverse (continued):

- Gold and Silver Civil Honor Cross: A gold or silver cross formee (pattee) which has a raised rim. On the upper arm is the word **EUROPAE**, (Translation = Europe) on the center of the cross is a horizontal inscription **LIBERTATAE ASSERTA**, (translation = Liberty Assured) which passes from arm to arm and passes through the center of the cross. On the lower arm of the cross is an inscription in two lines: **MDCCCXIII/ MDCCCXIV** (Translation = 1813/1814)

Weight:

- Grand Civil Honor Cross = Unknown
- Gold Civil Honor Cross = 22.5 grams
- Silver Civil Honor Cross = 10-11 grams

Size:

- Grand Civil Honor Cross : 45 mm in diameter.
- Gold Civil Honor Cross: 30 mm in diameter and 1.5 mm thick
- Silver Civil Honor Cross: 30 mm in diameter and 1.5 mm thick

Materials: Gold and silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann W. Harnisch

Manufacturer: Vienna Hauptmunzamt (National Mint)

Number Issued:

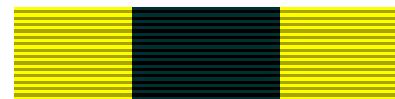
- Grand Civil Honor Cross = 1
- Gold Civil Honor Cross = 40 (38 according to Hessenthal and Schreiber)
- Silver Civil Honor Cross = 151 (149 according to Hessenthal and Schreiber)

Order of Precedence: After the Elizabeth Theresien award

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Manufactured by Thaddaus Berger and son in Vienna

- Grand Civil Honor Cross: A 42-43 mm wide black ribbon with equal golden yellow side stripes.
- Gold and Silver Honor Cross: A 38 mm wide and 20 cm long strait black ribbon with equal 12 mm wide golden yellow side stripes. From 1814 to 1848 the ribbon was worn in the button hole. After 1848 it was converted to the standard tri-fold ribbon



Attachments: None

Miniature: Several variations known to exist

Image attributed to Oesterreichs Orden , vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart, Johann Stolzer & Christian Steeb





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814 (Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



Recipients of the Civil Honor Cross:

Grand Civil Honor Cross

Klemens Prince Metternich, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Gold Civil Honor cross

1. Archduke Joseph, Hungarian Palatine
2. Feldmarschall Albrecht, Duke of Saxon Teschen,
3. Feldmarschall Ferdinand Duke von Wurttemberg, the Governor of Steiermark
4. Christian Count Aicholt, Governor of Steiermark
5. Ferdinand Maria Count Attems, Municipal Hetman
6. Anton, Freiherr von Baldacci, Minister of the armed forces, Chief Factotum Finance Directorate
7. Georg Count Banffy, the Siebenburgen Governor
8. Andreas Nicolaus, Freiherr von Barbier, Vice President of the Court Chamber
9. Feldmarschall Heinrich Count Bellegarde, Military Governor of Galicia and Lodomeria
10. Ferdinand Count Bissingen-Nippenburg, Statthalter for Vorarlberg, Governor of Tyrol
11. Wenzel Leopold Count Chlumczansky von Prestawlk und Chlumcan, Prince and Archbishop of Prague
12. Ignaz Graf Chorinsky, the President of the Hofkammer, Austrian Statthalter
13. Feldmarschall Joseph Count Colloredo
14. Feldmarschall Wenzel Count Colloredo
15. Joseph Count Dietrichstein, Landesmarschall, Austrian Statthalter
16. Joseph Count Erdody von Croatia, Court Councilor
17. Joseph Peter Count Goes, Governor of Galicia and Lodomeria
18. Franz Freiherr von Hauer, President Galician Government
19. Bernard Gotlieb Freiherr von Hingenau, President of the Ministry
20. General of Cavalry Franz Xaver Prince Hohenzollern-Hechingen
21. Joseph von Hudelist, State and Conference Councilor
22. Franz Prince Kohary von Czabrah and Szitnye, Hungarian Vice Chancellor
23. Franz Count Kollowrat von Liebstein, Bohemian Oberstburggraf
24. Procop Count Lonzansky, Court Councilor
25. Ludwig Freiherr von Lebzeltern, the Envoy in Petersburg
26. Joseph Count Majlath von Szekely, President of the Hungarian Court Chamber
27. Fieldmarschall -leutnant Daniel Freiherr von Mecsery,
28. General Heinrich XV Prince von Reuss-Plauen
29. Anton Ritter von Roschmann of Horburg, Court Councilor and Statthalter of Vorarlberg
30. Franz Graf Saurau, Envoy in Madrid, Austrian Statthalter
31. Joseph Ritter Schuller, state and Council Councilor
32. Philipp Count Stadion, State Council Minister and National Finance Minister





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814 (Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



Recipients of the Civil Honor Cross:

Gold Civil Honor Cross (continued)

33. General of Cavalry Joseph Freiherr von Stipiez
34. Max Vicker of Rekitoretz, Bishop of Agram
35. Joseph Count Wallis, State and Council Minister
36. Johann Philipp Freiherr von Wessneberg, Minister of Munich
37. Carl Count Zichy, State and Council Minister
38. Stephan Count Zichy, Envoy to Berlin
39. Bernard Freiherr von Rosetti, Governor of Terstu
40. Alois Count Ugarte, State and Council Minister, Austrian Statthalter



Silver Civil Honor Cross:

1. Hubert, Freiherr von Andlau, Court Chamberlain
2. Alois Ritter von Auersperg, Government Secretary for Tyrol
3. August Count Auersperg, Government official
4. Raimund Count Auersperg, Regional Hetman for Lublan
5. Johann Freiherr von Bartenstein, Vice Chancellor
6. Wenzel Bauer von Adelsbach, Physician
7. Anton Freiherr von Baum, Court official and Regional Hetman for Boeotia
8. Johann Michael Baumgarter, Director of the Royal Building and Road Inspection Service
9. Franz Seraphin Bedekovich von Komor, State and Council Official
10. Anton von Bernbergu, Regional Hetman for Vysluzbe
11. Franz Freiherr von Binder-Kriegelstein, Minister to the Netherlands Royal Court
12. Heinrich Ritter Blumencron, Regional Hetman for Litomericich
13. Johann Wenzel Ritter Bohm, Royal Bohemian Government official
14. Ludwig Count Bombelles, Minister to Dresden
15. Borgas, Physician
16. Ritter Braun, Former Austrian minister to France
17. Carl Breinl, Regional Hetman to Pizen





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814
(Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



Silver Civil Honor cross Continued:

18. Anton Freiherr von Bretfeld zu Cronenburg, Chief Bohemian Official
19. Johann Buml, Regional Hetman for Tabore
20. Alois Freiherr von Bosnia and Santa Croce, Regional Hetman for Tridentu
21. Carl Count Chotek von Cholkwa, Statthalter for Vorarlberg
22. Philipp Count Consolatti
23. Anton Czech, Regional Hetman for the lower forth of Manhartsburg
24. Carl Damm, Former Royal commissioner to Welsu
25. Anton Eduard Donhammer, Third Province Council Commissioner
26. Ferdinand von Dordi, regional governor for Milan
27. Wilhelm von Drossdicku, Court official
28. Gottfried Freiherr von Dyka, Regional Hetman for the colonies
29. Johann Adelbert Ehrenberg, Baron von Volkammeru, Governor of Lower Styr
30. Joseph Freiherr von Erban, Regional Hetman for Klatovech
31. George Wilhelm Escherich, regional Hetman for Tarnow
32. Paul Prince Esterhazyvon Galanthy, Ambassador to England
33. Adelbert Fahndrich, Abbot of Zelivi
34. Joseph Faschang, Prior
35. Anton Feyertag, Chancellor of the University of Prague
36. Joseph Engelbert von Floretu, Court official
37. Joseph Friebel, Superintendent of Novych Zaimcich
38. Claudio Fuljod, Court official
39. Johann Nepomuk freiber von Geislern, Bosnian official and Vice Chancellor
40. Wilhelm Ferdinand von Genotte, Bosnian Ministry official
41. Freidrich Ritter von Genzu, Court official
42. Ignaz Gielge District Commissioner for Lambach
43. Alexander von Gohausenu, Bosnian official and police superintendent for Styr
44. Joseph Ritter Goldammer, Deputy Chamberlain of the lower house of Bosnia
45. Hermann Ritter Greiffenegg, Bosnian Minister to Hanover
46. Johann Michael Grossel, Regional Hetman for Bosnia Budejovicich
47. General of Artillery Andreas von Gyurkovichu
48. Johann Anton Hafferl,
49. Pavel Antonin Ritter Handel, Bosnian national official and court chancellor
50. Leopold Ritter Hauer, Regional Hetman for Bolzanu
51. Herrman Franz Freiherr von Hess, president of the Moravian-Silesian Appellate courts
52. Joseph Hoch, Bosnian government official and police superintendent for Linz
53. Leopold Ritter Horodysky, Baron von Galicia
54. Carl Freiherr von Hruby, Bosnian Law official
55. Carl Freidrich Count Hruby, Baron von Milesove in Bosnia





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814
(Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



Silver Civil Honor cross Continued:

56. Alois Freiherr von Hugel, Bosnian secret service official
57. Joseph Franz Hurdalek, Bishop of Litomericich
58. Joseph Jacoba, Regional Hetman for the Forth Region
59. Franz Joseph Freiherr von Juritsch, Bosnian Government Official for Styr
60. George Karl, Chief Magistrate of Praze
61. Franz Count Klebelsberg, Bosnian Court Chamberlain
62. Ludwig Freiherr von Konigsberg Moravia –Silesia Government Official
63. Anton Panosch von Kreuzinfeld, Regional Hetman for Rakovnik
64. Johann Nepomuk Ritter von Kronenfelsu, Moravian-Silesian Government Official
65. Joseph Freiherr von Krufft, Official of the Court of Appeals
66. Joseph Kugstatscher, Provincial Postal Official for Tyrol
67. General Christian Freiherr von Lattermann, and Quartermaster General of Galicia and Lodomeria
68. Carl Freiherr von Lederer, National Council Official
69. Caspar Lehmann, Bosnian, Court Official
70. Caspar Freiherr von Lempruch, Regional Hetman for Hausruck
71. Johann Limbeck Ritter von Lilenau, Bosnian Court Official
72. Jeronym Count Lutzow, Regional Hetman for Bydzove
73. Wolfgang Ritter von Manneru, Regional Hetman for Brne
74. Anton Freiherr von Marenzi, Government Vice President of the Styr Region
75. Karl Freiherr von Margelick, Bohemian Government Secretary
76. Joseph Mayer von Gravenegg, Bohemian Court Official
77. Mazetti, Physician from Tyrol
78. Daniel Mensi, Reginal Hetman for the Lower Tyrol
79. Franz Dionysius Ritter Merkl, Regional Hetman for Boleslavi
80. Ludwig Ritter Mertins, Vice President of the Bohemian Government
81. Peter Ritter Mertins, Court Official
82. Johann Freiherr von Metzburg, Court Official
83. Felix Count Mier, Chamberlain
84. Ladislaus Mikos Tarrodhaza, State and Council Official
85. Adam Muller, Bohemian General Council of Lipsku
86. Joachim Eduard Freiherr von Munich-Bellinghausen, former Region Commissar for Lokti
87. Artillery General Casper Freiherr von Mylius
88. Andreas von Neuberg, Court official and a member of the emperor's cabinet
89. Karl Neumann, State Inspector of supplies
90. Philipp Baron Neumann, Bosnian Mission Secretary in London
91. Anton Count Palfy, Bosnian Chamberlain
92. Joseph Baron Peche, Former Region Commissar for Beroune
93. Lazerus Freiherr von Perenyi, Chief Royal Court Official





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814
(Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



Silver Civil Honor cross Continued:

94. Lorenz Ritter Perger, Royal Bohemian Government Official
95. Anton Pete, Former Region Commissar for Lower Tyrol
96. Ludwig Baron Petkovich, Bohemian Court Official
97. Leopold Pezold, Bohemian Court Official
98. Freanz Xaver Pfleger Ritter von Wertenau, Vice Commissioner to Vicenze
99. Franz Joseph Pilat, Private Secretary to Prince Metternich
100. Carl Count Pilati, Private Secretary to the Commissar of Salzburg
101. Franz Freiherr von Pillersdorf, Bohemian Court Official
102. Procop Platzer, Region Hetman for Beroune
103. Joseph Prohasska, Regional Hetman for Kourimi
104. Franz Karl Radicevic, Government official from Terstu
105. General of Artillery Demetrij Radosevic von Radose, and Court official
106. August Freiherr von Reichmann von Hochkirchen, Austrian Statthalter
107. Franz Reuss, Chief Official
108. Franz Riccabona von Reichenfelsu, Regional Hetman for Roveretu
109. Eduard Ritter, Kouromsky Court Commissar
110. Franz Baron Romer, Government Secretary for Innsbruck
111. Sacharias Romisch, Magistrate for Lower Skala in Bohemia
112. Karl Izidor Roner von Ehrenwertu, Vice Regent for Padove
113. Anton Leopold Roschmann von Horburg, Regional Hetman for the upper forth of Videnskym Lesem
114. Jakob Rosne, Bohemian Court Official
115. Franz Baron Saar, Region Hetman for the lower forth of Videnskym Lesem
116. Franz Alban Baron Schraut, Bosnian Minister for Switzerland
117. Schrock, Bosnian Official
118. Alois Schwinner, Bosnian Court Official
119. Karl Count Sigary, Bosnian Chamberlain
120. Johann Baron Slugocky, Architecture directorate for Lvove
121. Heinrich Christph Sonnleitner, Former regional Commissar for the lower forth of Mannhartsberg
122. Count Speigal von Diesenberg, Bosnian Court Official
123. Philipp Ritter Stahl, President of the Court Trade Commission
124. Christoph Freiherr von Stieber, Regional Hetman for the upper forth of Mannhartsberg
125. Carl Joseph Baron Stieler, Retired Royal Government Official
126. Andreas Freiherr von Stift, State and Council Official
127. Bartolomeus Freiherr von Sturmer, Legislative Secretary
128. Johann Nepomuk Baron Suppe, Government Official
129. Ritter Thiery, State Holder of Castui
130. Johann Baptist Count Thurn-Hofer of Valsassina, Delegate from Venice
131. Karl Justus Baron Toresani-Linzfeld, Delegate from Udine





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814 (Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



Silver Civil Honor cross Continued:

132. Sebastian Count Trautmannsdorf, nobleman from Zbraslavice in Bosnia
133. Alois Count Ugarte, Bosnian Court official
134. Ferdinand Freiherr von Ulm-Erbach, Administrative President of Celovci
135. Joseph Ritter Varena, Government Official and Chamber Attorney to the Privy Council
136. Jacob Vicentini, Municipal Building Inspector for Terstu
137. Anton Baron Vogl, Bosnian Government Official and Police Superintendent for Galicia and Lodomeria
138. Nicolaus Baron Wacken, Bosnian Court Official
139. Adelbert Walkony, Former Regional Commissar for Rakovniku
140. Maximilian Count Wallis, Bosnian Government Official
141. Joseph Wander von Grunwald, Superintendent of Road Construction in Bosnia
142. Johann Hugo Baron Weiss, Bosnian Major
143. Karl Freiherr von Werner, Royal Government Official
144. Johann Ritter Weyrother, Regional Hetman for Lokti
145. Franz Joseph Wilfling, Royal Bosnian Government Official
146. Franz Willmann, Government Secretary for Praze
147. Andreas Witzmann, Bosnian Court Official
148. Stephan Ritter Wohlleben, Royal Court Official and Chief Magistrate for Vidni
149. Carl Wullersdorf von Urbairu, Seated Delegate from Rovignu
150. Leopold Herrmann Baron Wullersdorf, Regional Hetman for Sandezu
151. Carl Count Micheli





Civil Honor Cross 1813 - 1814
(Civil-Ehrenkreuz 1813/1814)



**Klemens Prince Metternich, Minister of Foreign Affairs
wearing the Grand Civil Honor Cross**

Archduke Joseph wearing the Gold Civil Honor Cross





Bohemian Nobles Cross for the Year 1813 - 1814
(Bohmisches Adlerskreuz Vom Jahre 1813/1814)



Image attributed to Osterreichs Orden , vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart, Johann Stolzer & Christian Steeb

Date Issued: October 27, 1814

Reason Issued: Funded by Emperor Franz I as a reward for those Bohemian nobles who formed his personal guard from the winter of 1813 until he entered Paris in 1814. This was during the war against the French.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Once Austria had joined the anti-Napoleonic coalition in the summer of 1813, it was decided that the emperor, who was staying at that time in Prague would personally accompany the armies, and in particular the Bohemian army, in the campaign against the enemy. This occurred in December of the year 1813. At this time the Bohemian aristocracy decided to establish a special guard unit composed of 100 Bohemian nobles who, do to age or background, did not hold commands in the army to accompany and guard the emperor for the duration of the campaign. Thus the Bohemian Aristocratic Guard, also known as the Bohemian Noble Guard was formed in the winter of 1813.
- The members of the Bohemian Noble guard wore their own uniform, which was in the form of a white coat, with red paspeliert, and white trousers with red Lampasas. The red collar and the cuffs have gold borders; additional accoutrements are a black bandolier, a black and dark green bicorne hat with black Egret feathers.
- The creation of the cross was recommended by Rudolf Count Wrbna Commander of the Imperial Guard and by Lieutenant General Peter Baron von Duka
- Emperor Franz I created the Order in 1814 in Paris
- Only three of these crosses are known to still exist
- The noble guard was disbanded in 1814
- Recipients of this award also received the 1813 war cross
- This was the first Bohemian Decoration
 - This cross was the precursor to the Czechoslovakian Order of the White Lion





Bohemian Nobles Cross for the Year 1813 - 1814
(Bohmisches Adlerskreuz Vom Jahre 1813/1814)



Images attributed to Osterreichs Orden , vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart, Johann Stolzer & Christian Steeb

Hallmarks: Unknown

Design: An eight pointed garnet red enameled gold Malta type cross with a large 13 mm vaulted round center medallion and a flat half circle eye attached to the top arm of the cross. Through it passes a 14 mm long and 2.5 mm wide highly arched suspension ring with a channel in the center.

Obverse: A red enameled Malta cross with gold edges. On the cross is a 13 mm red enameled center medallion with gold edges. On the medallion is a white two tailed Bohemian lion facing to the viewers left and outlined in gold.

Reverse: A red enameled Malta cross with gold edges. On the cross is a 13mm white enameled gold-framed center medallion with a gold inscription in seven lines: **NOB./BOHEMIS/ BELLO GALL./FIDIS COR- PORIS/CUSTODIBUS/FRANC. AUG. / MDCCCXIV**, which translates to: The Bohemian Nobles, the Faithful Bodyguard Protecting the Emperor Franz 1814.

Weight: 10.5-11 grams

Size: The cross is 30.25 mm long including suspension eye and 28 mm wide with a 13 mm in diameter center medallion

Materials: Gold and enamel

Variations:

- Type I Bohemian Nobles Cross : As described above
- Type II Bohemian Nobles Cross : As described above except the reveres inscription is spelled out in full:
NOBILIBUS BOHEMIS BELLO GALICO FIDIS CORPORIS CUSTODIBUS FRANCISCUS MDCCCXIV
- Type III Bohemian Nobles Cross : As described above except the reveres inscription is as follows, **NOB. BOHEM/BELLO GALL. /FIDIS CORPER./CUSTODIBUS/FRANC. AUG./MDCCCXIV**

Designer: Johann Harnisch

Manufacturer: Johann Haas

Number Issued: 38 crosses were awarded.

Case: Unknown





Bohemian Nobles Cross for the Year 1813 - 1814
(Bohmisches Adlerskreuz Vom Jahre 1813/1814)



- **Ribbon:** The ribbon is 39 mm wide and is divided into 13 mm thirds with the outer thirds being white and the center third being vermillion. The color of the ribbon of the decoration corresponds to the Bohemian national colors
- From 1814 to 1848 the ribbon was straight and was worn in the button hole. After 1848 it was converted to the standard tri-fold ribbon and was worn on the left side of the chest

Attachments: None

Miniature: Miniatures of this cross are known to exist.

- They are 19 mm in diameter with a center medallion of 12 mm and a weight of 3.5 grams. The reverse inscription is **N.B.B.G.F.A.**
- A version of the miniature with an alternative inscription is which is inscribed on the reverse **NO.B./ B.G.F.C.C./F.A./** and in a semicircle at the bottom of the cross **MDCCCXIV.**



**Jan Vaclav I Prince Dobrzensky von Dobrzensk
Wearing the ribbons of the Bohemian Nobles cross
and the 1813 Army Cross**





Bohemian Nobles Cross for the Year 1813 - 1814
(Bohmisches Adlerskreuz Vom Jahre 1813/1814)



Image attributed to Osterreichs Orden , vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart, Johann Stolzer &Christian Steeb

Recipients

Karl Prince Auersperg, Major
Wilhelm Prince Auersperg
Joseph Stephan Julien Freiherr Von Badenthal
Friedrich Count Clam-Gallas, Major
Franz Count Daun, Rittmeister
Joseph Ditmar Count Nostitz-Rieneck
Jan Vaclav I Prince Dobrzensky von Dobrzensk
Vinzenz Gratzl Freiherr Von Granzaenstein, Oberleutnant
Tobias III, Freiherr Gratzl Von Granzaenstein
Karl Freiherr Von Greiffenklau zu Volraths, Rittmeister
Johann Maximilian Freiherr Hildprandt Von Ottenhausen
Klemens Freiherr Von Lincker, Adjutant of the Noble Guard
Franz Count Kolowrat-Krakowsky, Major
Karl Alexander Freiherr MacEnis Von Atter und Iveagh
Leopold Anton Count Meraviglia-Crivelli, Rittmeister
Johann Nepomuk Freiherr Dacziczky Von Hesslova, Guard-Quartermaster
Johann Nepomuk Freiherr Nigroni Von Risinbach
Joseph Ditmar Count Nostitz-Rieneck, Major
Johann Count Pachta, Unterleutnant
Kammerer Franz Count Potting und Persing
Franz Karl Freiherr Von Puteani
Karl Raban Ritter Von Spiegel
Karl Count Rey-Wrachowetz, Rittmeister
Joseph Richard Ritter Grubi Hraby Von Schwannenstein
Johann Count Salm-Reifferscheid, Oberstleutnant
Franz Count Taafe, Lord Viscount Taafe-Corren, Baron of Ballymote, Rittmeister
Rudolf Johann Count Wrbna Von Freudenthal
Anton Count Waldstein
Ernst Count Waldstein, Major
Georg Count Waldstein, Oberst
Kristian Vinzenz Count Waldstein
Johann Wenzel Kager Count Stampach
Weriand Prince Windischgratz
Joachim Count Woratschiczky, Unterleutnant
Emanuel Count Wratislaw, Generalmajor
Johann Count Wratislaw, Oberleutnant
Probst Count Wratislaw, Oberleutnant
Kammerer Eugen Count Wrbna Von Freudenthal





Merit Medal for Military Physicians and Surgeons 1824 - 1835

(Verdienstmedaille-für-Militärärzte-und-Chirurgen-
1824-1835)



Date Issued: 1824-1835

Reason Issued: As a reward for meritorious service by military physicians and regimental surgeons who had distinguished themselves by their special proficiency and devotion in their respective professions. The award was originally created on the occasion of the founding of the Emperor Joseph Medical Academy in Vienna in 1785. This version of the medal was established in 1824 by Emperor Franz I

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: Unknown

Design: A round medal with a raised rim and a attached wedge shaped suspension eye at the top.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two busts facing to the viewers right. The bust in the foreground is that of Franz I wearing a laurel wreath tied with a bow. The bust in the background is that of Joseph II, the founder of the award. Around the busts starting at the 7 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **FRANCISCVS I. AVGVSTVS IOSEPHVS II. AVGVSTVS**. Translation: Franz I Emperor Joseph II Emperor. Below the busts is the name of the medalist ID BOEHM. (Josef Daniel Boehm)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a female image standing on a raised line dressed in roman style facing to the viewers left. She is holding a snack in her hands (the traditional symbol for the medical professions). Above her and following the contours of the upper edge of the medal is inscribed: **BENE MERENTIBVS** (outstanding Service). Below the female figure is inscribed in three lines **ACADEMIA MEDICO CHIRURG/ FUND. MDCCCLXXXV/ REST. MDCCCXXIV**. Translation: Physicians and Surgeons Academy Founded in 1785. Restored in 1824.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 59 mm in diameter

Materials: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Josef Daniel Boehm

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Unknown

Attachments: None

Miniatures: None known

